THE Good Old CAUSE OF ENGLAND

Revived and *Asserted*,

With Propoſals humbly tendered to the Conſideration of the *PARLIAMENT*;

In Order to a *Setlement*, *Security* and *Peace* in This NATION.

By G. P. And divers other well affected Perſons.

LONDON,

Printed by *Thomas Leach* at the Faulcon in Shoe-Lane, 1658.

BENGAL FUND

Relief to Persons affected by Floods

The good old Cauſe of *England* Revived, and Aſſerted; with Propoſals humbly tendered to the conſideration of the *Parliament*: In order to a Setlement, Security, and Peace, in the Nation, &c..

THat the power of the former Committees for removing Malignants and Delinquants, from Offices of Power and Truſt in the Common-wealth, being many years ſince determined;

1. Many honeſt well-affected perſons have been removed, and left out of authority.

2. Divers Malignants and ill-affected perſons have crept into power, as Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of the monthly Aſſeſſement, &c. by theſe means.

1. Some by Matriages and Alſiances.
2. Others by the favour and countenance of Eminent Perſons, in authority for private ends.
3. Many have intruded and inſinuated themſelves into the ſociety and fellowſhip, of the honeſt, godly Congregations, and by their falſe and deceitful demeanors, have undiſervedly acquired the good opinion and certificates of thoſe godly, harmleſs people, who did not ſearch into the bottom of their deſigns, nor diſcovered that ugly ſhape, covered with that outward vizard and meer formality of Religion, denying the power thereof, the better to conceal their evil purpoſes.

And by these wyles having crept into authority, may prove the most dangerous Instruments in the Common-wealth: For the most notorious Cavaliers, and enemies of our peace, would accept of places of honour, power, and profit from their enemies hands, for these reasons & ends:

1. They are thereby in a better capacity to discover to the common enemy the honest designs and purposes of the well-affected people of the Nation.

2. To serve, countenance, and protect their own malignant party and interest; and to oppress and undermine the honest well-affected party.

3. They being conscious of their own guilt and incapacity, are the more ready to act arbitrarily at the will and pleasure of any person, that shall be the means to recommend them to power and authority.

4. And thereby bring the Government into contempt, in the judgment and affections of the good people, and all conducing to the introducing and re-investing of the common enemy, and his party, into power and authority in the Nations.

And the boldness of these subtle Cavaliers have been such, That (having procured themselves to be Elected by their malignant parties and interests in the Countries) they had the confidence to sit in the great Council of the Nation, whereby they are in a capacity to carry on their malignant designs, and to challenge equal voices with those Eminent Members that have spent their blood and treasure to serve this Common-wealth, and redeem it rom its former Slavery and Tyranny, in order to that Glorious and Blessed Reformation, so often promised, vowed, and protested to be wrought in these Nations.

And it pleased the Lord in a providential manner to point at, and discover two of these notorious Cavaliers, lately expelled the House.

But it is to be feared there may be many more of like guilt and principles that are left behind, who may prove the grand obstructors of the blessed work of Reformation in all these three Nations, for which so much blood and treasure

treaſure hath in many years together, been ſpilt, which ſome perſons that know, will not, and others dare not diſcover to the Parliament.

It is therefore humbly Propoſed.

THat the Parliament will order, that no Perſons who have born arms for, ayded or aſſiſted the late King, and his party, in the late war againſt the Parliament, or have been ſequeſtred, or voted delinquents, do ſit in Parliament within eight dayes after publication of ſuch order, upon penalty of ſequeſtration of their eſtates, or ſuch other fine and puniſhment as the Parliament ſhall think fit to appoint.

1. And by this means thoſe that know themſelves to be guilty, will immediately withdraw, without the trouble of charges, and examination of witneſſes.

2. That a ſtanding Committee be appointed by Parliament from time to time to receive all complaints againſt all Malignants, Delinquents, and ill-affected perſons for bearing Offices, contrary to the ſeveral Acts, Orders, Ordinances and Declarations of Parliaments, with power to impoſe Fines and Impriſonments on the offenders, in caſe they hold, or exerciſe their offices after publication made to the contrary. And that the ſame Committee may have power to ſend for perſons, papers, and witneſſes, to examine witneſſes on oath, and to grant Commiſſions to the reſpective Counties from whence ſuch complaints are made, and where the witneſſes reſide. And that the one half of the Fines may be payed into the publick Treaſury and the other to go to the Proſecutor.

And leſt this propoſition may ſeem to ſome unreaſonable, It is thought fit herein to inſert ſeveral Reſolves of the late Long Parliament, tending to the purpoſe aforeſaid.

Die

Die Veneris 9. Julii 1647.

Reſolved, That no perſon that hath been in actual Wars againſt the Parliament, or hath acted by the Commiſſion of Array, or voluntarily aided the King in this War againſt the Parliament, or that ſince the twentieth of May in the year, 1642. hath ſued for, or voluntarily accepted a pardon from the King, or hath directed, adviſed, aſſiſted, ſigned, or conſented unto the Ceſſation of Ireland, or otherwiſe aſſiſted the Rebellion of Ireland, or ſtands ſequeſtred by authority of Parliament for Delinquency, ſhall preſume to ſit in this Houſe.

Reſolved, That the perſons that ſhall be comprehended within this Order, ſhall incurre the penalty of being put into the ſecond branch of the fourth Qualification in the Propoſitions concerning ſuch Members as deſerted the Parliament, and ſate in the unlawful Aſſembly at *Oxon*.

Reſolved, That ſuch Members as are in Town, or within ten miles of the City of *London*, as ſhall conceive themſelves concerned in this Order, ſhall have liberty to preſent their Caſe to the Houſe under their hand in writing before Thurſday next.

Reſolved, That this be added to the laſt Vote, That if any of the Members to whom the liberty of twenty dayes is granted, ſhall come to the Houſe within the ſaid ſpace of twenty dayes, ſhall have four dayes liberty only, within the ſaid former twenty dayes, to preſent their Caſe under their hand in writing to the Houſe.

John Smith Clerk of the Parliament
to attend the Commons.

Die Jovis 15. Julii 1647.

Reſolved, That this Houſe doth declare, That ſuch Members of this Houſe as have delivered in their particular Caſes, and as ſhall within four dayes preſent their

their Caſes in reference to the Votes concerning ſuch Members as are not to ſit in this Houſe, ſhall not incurre any further danger or penalty, other than their being diſabled to ſit as Members of Parliament.

Reſolved; That thoſe Members to whom Liberty of twenty dayes was given by former order to preſent their Caſes, and ſhall according to the ſaid Order preſent their Caſes, ſhall incurre no further penalty upon any of their Caſes, then being diſabled to ſit as Members of Parliament.

The ſtate of the ſeveral Caſes of *John Doyley* and *Bennet Hoskins*, Eſqs, Sir *Philip Percival*, *Thomas Cholmeley*, and *Thomas Dacres* Eſq; were all of them this day read, and ordered, That they be referred to the Committee where Mr. *John Corbet* hath the Chair, and the Committee hath power to conferre with, and examine the Gentlemen reſpectively upon their ſeveral Caſes, and concerning any other thing comprehended within the Votes, whereupon their Papers were brought in, and upon all circumſtances, and thereupon to aſcertaine their ſeveral Caſes, and report the ſame to the Houſe.

Obſerve that theſe Gentlemen withdrew and did not ſit in that Parliament.

John Smith Clerk of the Parliament
to attend the Commons.